LETTER

TO THE

Reverend Mr. DOWNES,

Rector of St. Michael, Wood - Street :

Occasioned by his

LATE TRACT,

INTITLED

Methodism examined and exposed.

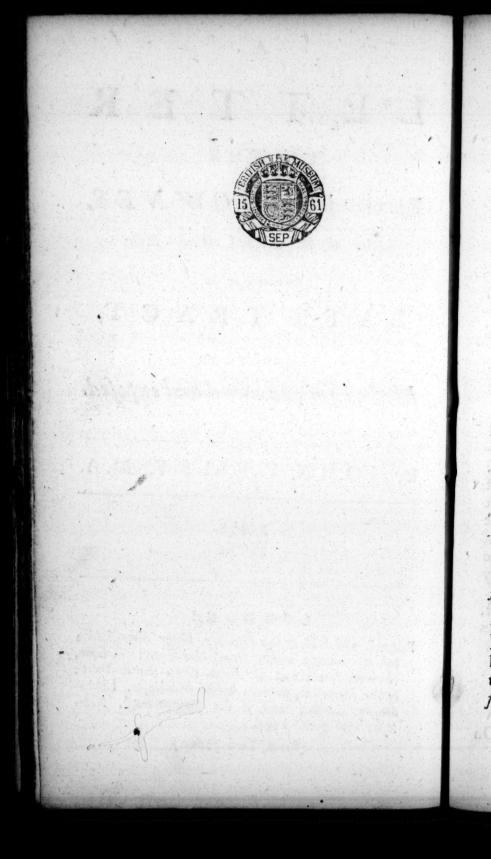
By JOHN WESLEY, M.A.

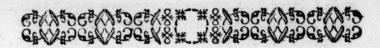


LONDON:

Printed, and fold at the Foundery, Upper Moor-fields; by W. Flexney under Gray's-Inn-Gate; F. Cabe, Avemary-lane; and G. Keith, Grace-church-street; at the New-room, Bristol; by W. Watkinson, Linen-draper, Leeds; and at the weban-house, New-castle upon Tyne. 1759.

(Price Two pence.)





A

LETTER

TOTHE

Rev. Mr. DOWNES, &c.

REV. SIR,

I published concerning the People called Methodists, you very properly fay, "Our first Care should be, candidly and fairly to examine their Doctrines. For, as to censure them unexamined would be unjust, so to do the the same without a fair and impartial Examination would be ungeneous." And again, "We should, in the first place, carefully and candidly exammine their Doctrines." * This is undoubtedly true. But have you done it? Have you ever examined their Doctrines yet? Have you examined them fairly? Fairly and candidly? Candidly and care-

fully? Have you read over so much as the Sermons they have published? Or the Appeal to Men of Reason and Religion? I hope you have not: for I would fain make some little Excuse for your uttering fo many fenfeless, shameless Falshoods. I hope you know nothing about the Methodifts, no more than I do about the Cham of Tartary: That you are ignorant of the whole Affair, and are so bold, only because you are blind. Bold enough! Throughout your whole Tract, you speak satis pro imperio: As authoritatively, as if you was not an Archbishop only, but Apostolic Vicar also: As if you had the full Papal Power in your hands, and Fire and Foggot at your Beck! And blind enough: So that you blunder on, through thick and thin, befpattering all that come in your way: According to the old, laudable Maxim, "Throw Dirt enough, and some will stick."

2. I hope, I fay, that this is the Case, and that you do not knowingly affert so many palpable Falshoods. You say, "If I am mistaken, I shall always be ready and desirous to retract my Error." A little Candour and Care might have prevented those Mistakes; This is the first Thing one would have desired. The next is, that they may be removed; that you may see where in you have been mistaken, and be more wary

for the time to come.

3. You undertake to give an account, First, Of the Rise and Principles, then of the Practices of the Methodists.

On the former head you fay, " Our Church has long been infested with these grievous Wolves, who tho' no more than two when they entered in, and they fo young, they might rather be called Wolflings," (That is lively and pretty!) " have yet spread their ravenous kind, through every Part of this Kingdom. Where what havock they have made, how many of the Sheep they have torn----I need not fay. S About twenty-five years ago, these two bold, though beardless Divines," (Pity, Sir, that you had not taught me twenty-five years ago sapientem pascere barbam, and thereby to avoid fome Part of your Displeasure) being lifted up with Spiritual Pride were, prefumptuous enough to become Founders of the Sect called Methodists." + " A Couple \$ of young, raw, aspiring Twigs of the Ministry, dream'd of a Special and Supernatural Call to this." No, Sir, it was you dream'd of this, not we. We dream'd of nothing twenty-five Years ago, but instructing our Pupils in Religion and Learning, and a few Prisoners, in the Common Principles of Christi-You go on. "They were ambitious of being accounted Missionaries, immediately delegated by Heaven to correct the Errors of Bishops and Archbishops, and reform their Abuses, to instruct the Clergy in the true Nature of Christianity, and to caution the Laity, not to venture their Souls in any fuch unhallowed hands, as refused to be initiated in all the Mysteries of * Methodism." Well afferted indeed! But where is the Proof of any One of these Propositions? I

^{\$} Page 4, 5. + Page 6. + Page 25.

must insist upon this; clear, cogent Proof. Else they must be set down for so many glaring Falshoods.

4. "The Church of Rome (to which on so many accounts they were much obliged, and as gratefully returned the Obligation) taught them to set up for infallible Interpreters * of Scripture." Pray on what Accounts are we "obliged to the Church of Rome?" And how have we "returned the Obligation?" I beg you would please, 1. To explain this: and 2. To prove, that we ever yet (who ever taught us) "fet up for infallible Interpreters of Scripture." So far from it, that we have over and over declared, in Print as well as in public Preaching, "We are no more to expect any living Man to be infallible than to be Omniscient."

5. "As to other Extraordinary Gifts, Influences and Operations of the Holy Ghost, no Man who has but once dipped into their Journals and other oftentatious Trash of the same Kind, can doubt their looking upon themselves, as not coming one whit behind the greatest of the Apo-

ftles." +

I acquit you, Sir, of ever having "once dipped into that oftentatious Trash." I do not accuse you of having read so much as the Titles of my Journals. I say, my Journals; for (as little as you seem to know it) my Brother has published none. I therefore look upon this as simple Ignorance. You talk thus, because you know no better. You do not know, that in these very

^{*} Page 54. Sermons, Vol. III. p. 207.

Journals I utterly disclaim the "Extraordinury Gists of the Spirit," and all other "Influences and Operations of the Holy Ghost," than those that are common to all real Christians.

And yet I will not fay, this Ignorance is Blamelefs. For ought you not to have known better? Ought you not to have taken the Pains of procuring better Information, when it might so eafily have been had? Ought you to have publickly advanced so heavy Charges as these, without knowing whether they were true or no?

6. You proceed to give as punctual an Account of us, tanquam intus & in cute nosses. " They outstript, if possible, even Montanus for external Sanctity and Severity of Discipline *. They condemned all Regard for temporal Concerns.---they encouraged their Devotees to take no Thought for any one Thing upon Earth: The Consequence of which was, a total Neglect of their Affairs, and Impoverishment of their Families." + Blunder all over! We had no Room for any Discipline, severe or not, five and twenty Years ago: Unless College Discipline, my Brother then refiding at Christ-Church, and I at Lincoln-College. And as to our " Sanctity" (were it more or less) How do you know it was only External? Was you intimately acquainted with us? I do not remember, where I had the Honour of converling with you. Or could you (as the Legend fays of St. Pachomius) " fmell an Heretic ten miles" off? And how came you to dream again, That we " condemned all Regard for Temporal Concerns,

* Page 22.

P. 23.

and

and encouraged Men to take no Thought for any one Thing upon Earth?" Vain Dream! We on the contrary severely condemn all who neglect their temporal Concerns, and who do not take Cate of every Thing on earth wherewith God hath intrusted them. The Consequence of this is, that the Methodists, so called, do not "neglect their Affairs and impoverish their Families;" but by Diligence in Business provide Things honest in the Sight of all Men. Insomuch that Multitudes of them, who in Time past, had scarce Food to eat, or Raiment to put on, have now all Things needful for Life and Godliness, and that for their Families, as well as themselves.

7. Hitherto you have been giving an Account of two Wolflings only: But now they are grown into perfect Wolves. Let us fee what a Picture you draw of them in this State, both as to their Princi-

ples and Practice.

You begin with a home Stroke, "In the Montanist * you may behold the bold Lineaments and bloated Countenance of the Methodist." I wish you do not squint at the honest Countenance of Mr. Venn, who is indeed as far from Fear, as he is from Guile. But if it is somewhat bloated, that is not his Fault: Sickness may have the same Effect on yours or mine.

But to come closer to the Point. "They have † darkened Religion with many ridiculous Fancies, tending to confound the Head, and to corrupt the Heart." A thorough Knowledge of them would work in every rightly-disposed

• Page 17. + Page 13.

Mind

(

I

ł

. (

.

2

1

t

t

1

I

Mind an Abhorrence of those Doctrines, which directly tend to distract the Head, and to debauch the Heart, by turning Faith into Frensy, and the Grace of God into Wantonness. *" "These Doctrines are Unreasonable and Ridiculous, clashing with our Natural Ideas of the Divine Perfections, with the End of Religion, with the Honour of God, and Man's both present and future Happiness. Therefore we pronounce them filthy Dreamers, turning Faith into Fancy, the Gospel into Farce, thus adding Blasphemy to Enthu-

fiafm." |

Take Breath, Sir, There is a long Paragraph "The Abetters & of these wild and whimfical Notions, are 1. close Friends to the Church of Rome, agreeing with her in almost every Thing, but the Doctrine of Merit: 2. They are no less kind to Infidelity, by making the Christian Religion a mere Creature of the Imagination: 3. They cut up Christianity by the Roots, frustrating the very End for which Christ died, which was that by Holiness we might be made meet for the Inheritance of the Saints: 4. They are Enemies not only to Christianity, but to every Religion whatfoever, by labouring to fubvert or overturn the whole System of Morality: 5. Consequently they must be Enemies of Society, dissolving the Bands by which it is united and knit together." In a Word, " All antient Herefies have in a Manner concentered in the Methodists: Particularly those of the Simonians, Gnoflics, Antinomians: (As widely diffant from each other, as Predestinarians from Calvinists!) Valentinians, Donatists

^{*} Page 27. | P. 66, 68. & P. 101, 102.

and Montanists." While your Hand was in, you might as well have added, Carpocratians, Euty-chians, Nestorians, Sabellians. If you say, "I never heard of them:" no matter for that: You may find them as well as the rest in Bp. Pearson's Index.

Well, all this is mere Flourish; raising a Dust, to blind the Eyes of the Spectators. Generals, you know, prove nothing. So leaving this as it is,

let us come to Particulars.

But, first, give me leave to transcribe a few Words from a Tract published some Years ago. "Your * Lordship premises, It is not at all needful to charge the particular Tenets upon the particular Persons among them." Indeed it is needful in the highest Degree. Just as needful as it is, not to put a Stumbling in the Way of our Brethren: Not to lay them under an almost insuperable Temptation, of condemning the Innocent

with the Guilty."

And it is now far more needful than it was then; as that Title of Reproach, Methodist, is now affixt to many People, who are not under my Care, nor ever had any Connexion with me. And what have I to do with these? If you give me a Nick-name, and then give it to others whom I know not, Does this make me accountable for them? Either for their Principles or Practice? In no wise. I am to answer for myself, and for those that are in Connexion with me. This is all that aMan of common Sense can undertake, or a Man of common Humanity require.

Let'us begin then upon even Ground: And if you can prove upon me, John Wesley, any one of

^{*} Detter to the Bp. of London, p. 4, 5.

the Charges which you have advanced, call me not only a Wolf, but an Otter, if you please.

8. Your first Particular Charge (which indeed runs through your Book, and is repeated in twenty different Places) is, that we make the Way to Heaven too broad, teaching, Men may be faved by Faith, without Works. Some of your Words are, "They * fet out with forming a fair and tempting Model of Religion, so flattering the Follies of degenerate Man, that it could not fail to gain the Hearts of Multitudes, especially of the Loofe and Vicious, the Lazy and Indolent." "They want to get to Heaven the shortest Way, and with the least Trouble: New a Reliance on Christ and a disclaiming of GoodWorks, are Terms as easy as the meerest Libertine can ask. They perfuade their People that they may be faved by the Righteousness of Christ, without any Holiness of their own: Nay, That | Good Works are not only unnecessary, but also dangerous: That we + may be faved by Faith, without any other Requisite," such as "Gospel-Obedience, and holy Life." Laftly, " The \ Valentinians pretended, that if Good Works were necessary to Salvation, it was only to animal Men, that is, to all who were not of their Clan: And that although Sin might damn others, it could not hurt them. In Consequence of which they lived in all Lust and Impurity, and wallowed in the most unheardof Bestialities. The Methodists distinguish much after the same Manner."

Sir, you are not awake yet. You are dreaming still, and fighting with shadows of your own

^{*} Page 52, + P. 31. | P. 38. § P. 14.

raifing." The " Model of Religion with which the Methodists fet out,' is perfectly well known. if not to you, yet to many thousands in England, who are no Methodists. I laid it before the University of Oxford, at St. Mary's, on January 1, 1733. You may read it when you are at Leisure, for it is in Print, intitled, " The Circumcifion of the Heart." And whoever reads only that one Discourse, with any tolerable Share of Attention, will eafily judge, whether that Model of Religion " flatters the Follies of degenerate Man," or is likely to "gain the Hearts of Multitudes, especially of the Loose and Vicious, the Lazy and Indolent." Will a Man choose this, as " the Shortest Way to Heaven, and with the least Trouble? Are these " as easy Terms, as any Libertine or Infidel can desire?" The Truth is, we have been these thirty Years continually reproached for just the contrary to what you dream of : with making the Way to Heaven too frait; with being ourselves righteous over-mnch, and teaching others, They could not be faved without so many Works as it was impossible for them to perform. And to this Day, instead of teaching Men, that they may be faved by a Faith which is without Good Works, without "Gospel-Obedience and Holiness of Life," we teach exactly the Reverse, continually infifting on all outward as well as all inward Holiness. For the notorious Truth of this, we appeal to the whole Tenor of our Sermons, printed and unprinted: In particular to those upon our Lord's Sermon on the Mount, wherein every Branch of Gospel-Obedience is both afferted and proved to be indifpenfably necessary to eternal Salvation.

There-

Co

as

25

no

Tw

in

pul

Fai

cluc

difc

Perf

and

Mar

precl

and

itren

and i

fent i

W

Therefore as to the rest of the " Antinomian Trafb" which you have so carefully gather'd up, as, * "That the Regenerate are as pure as Christ himfelf, that it would be criminal for them to pray for Pardon: that the greatest Crimes are no Crimes in the Saints," &c. &c. I have no Concern therewith at all, no more than with any that teach it. Indeed I have confuted it over and

over, in Tracts published many Years ago.

9. A Second Charge which you advance, is, that " we suppose every Man's final Doom to depend on God's Sovereign Will and Pleasure:" (I prefume, you mean, on his Absolute, Unconditional Decree: That we " confider Man as a mere Machine:" That we suppose Believers " cannot fall from Grace." Nay, I suppose none of these Things. Let those who do, anfwer for themselves. I suppose just the contrary, in "Predestination calmly considered," a Tract published ten Years ago.

10. A Third Charge is, "They represent Faith as a Supernatural Principle, altogether precluding the Judgment and Understanding, and difcern'd by some Internal Signs; not as a firm Persuasion, founded on the Evidence of Reason, and discernible only by a Conformity of Life and

Manners to fuch a Perfuafion." +

We do not represent Faith " as altogether precluding, or at all precluding the Judgment and Understanding:" Rather as inlightening and strengthening the Understanding, as clearing and improving the Judgment. But we do reprefent it as the Gift of God, yea, and a " fuperna-

^{*} Page 17. | Page 31. † Page 11. 1 Page 33.

tural Gift," yet it does not preclude "the Evidence of Reason; "tho' neither is this it's whole Foundation. "A Conformity of Life and Manners" to that Persuasion, Christ loved me and gave himself for me, is doubtless One Mark by which it is discern'd; but not the only one. It is likewise discern'd by Internal Signs, both by the Witness of the Spirit, and the Fruit of the Spirit, namely Love, Peace, Joy, Meekness, Gentleness: by all the Mind which was in Christ Jesus.

Grace, that it is as perceptible to the Heart, as Sensible Objects are to the Senses: Whereas the Scriptures speak of Grace, that it is convey'd imperceptibly; and that the only Way to be satisfied whether we have it or no, is to appeal, not to our inward Feelings, but our outward

Actions."§

We do speak of Grace (meaning thereby that Power of God which worketh in us both to will and to do of his good Pleasure) that it is "as perceptible to the Heart" (while it comforts, refreshes, purifies, and shed's the Love of God abroad therein) " as fensible Objects are to the Senses." And yet we do not doubt, but it may frequently be " conveyed to us imperceptibly." But we know no Scripture which speaks of it as always convey'd, and always working in an imperceptible Manner. We likewise allow, that Outward Actions are One Way of fatisfying us, that we have Grace in our Hearts. But we cannot possibly allow, that "the only Way to be fatisfied of this, is to appeal to our Outward Actions and not our inward Feelings." On the contrary, we believe that Love, Joy, Peace, are inwardly felt, or they have no Being: And that

§ Page 32.

no

an

an

Si

Vu

ou.

fed

Po

fine

Re

to

as

like

com

the

as T

agai

Wo

at a

Wrot

what

neve

cc fri

Agor

nies

Altho

this (

Sorro

fuch

Bones

it is

Men are fatisfied they have Grace, first by feeling thefe, and afterward by their Outward Actions.

12. You affert, fifthly, " They talk of Regeneration in every Christian, as if it was as sudden and miraculous a Conversion, as that of St. Paul and the first Converts to Christianity, and as if the Signs of it were frightful Tremors of Body, and convulfive Agonies of Mind: Not as a Work gracioufly begun and gradually carried on by the bleffed Spirit, in Conjunction with our rational Powers and Faculties; the Signs of which are, fincere and universal * Obedience."

This is Part true, Part false. We do believe Regeneration, or in plain English, the New Birth, to be as miraculous or fupernatural a Work now as it was feventeen hundred Years ago. likewise believe, that the Spiritual Life, which commences when we are born again, must in the Nature of the Thing, have a First Moment as well as the Natural. But we fay again and again, We are concerned for the Substance of the Work, not the Circumstance. Let it be wrought at all, and we will not contend, whether it be wrought Gradually or Instantaneously. what are the Signs that it is wrought?" We never faid or thought, that they were either " frightful Tremors of Body," or " convulfive Agonies of Mind:" I presume you mean, Agonies of Mind attended with Bodily Convulsions. Although we know many Persons who before this Change was wrought, felt much Fear and Sorrow of Mind: Which in some of these had e fuch an effect on the Body, as to make all their Bones to shake. Neither did we ever deny, that at it is a "Work graciously begun by the Holy

3

1

t ,

-

e

d

re

m

Spirit, enlightning our Understanding (which I suppose you call "our Rational Powers and Faculties,") as well as influencing our Affections. And it is certain, He "gradually carries on this Work," by continuing to influence all the Powers of the Soul: And that the Outward Sign of this Inward Work, is "fincere and universal Obedience."

13. A Sixth Charge is "They treat Christianity as a wild, enthusiastic Scheme, which will bear no Examination. *" Where or when? In what Sermon? In what Tract, Practical or Polemical? I wholly deny the Charge. I have myself closely and carefully examined every Part of it, every Verse of the New Testament, in the Original, as well as in our own and other Translations.

14. Nearly allied to this is the threadbare Charge of Enthusia/m, with which you frequently and largely compliment us. But as this also is afferted only, and not proved, it falls to the Ground of itself. Mean time your afferting it, is a plain Proof, that you know nothing of the Men you talk of. Because you know them not, you so boldly say, "One Advantage we have over them, and that is Reason." Nay, that is the very Question. I appeal to all Mankind, Whether you have it, or no? However, you are fure, we have it not, and are never likely to have. For "Reafon, you fay, cannot do much with an Enthusiast, whose first Principle is, to have nothing to do with Reason, but refolve all his religious Opinions and Notions into immediate inspiration." Then, by your ownAccount I am no Enthusiast; for I resolve none of my e

W

th

CF

an be

ma

do

def

just

be

lead

mig

Cle.

thei

Kn

To

vani

any

Met

their

fewe

Unch

Notions into immediate Inspiration. I have something to do with Reason; perhaps as much as many of those who make no Account of my Labours. And I am ready to give up every Opinion, which I cannot by calm, clear Reason defend. Whenever therefore you "will try what you can do by Argument," which you have not done yet, I wait your Leisure, and will follow you Step by

Step, which Way foever you lead.

15. "But is not this a plain Proof of the Enthusiasm of the Methodists, That they despise human Learning, and make a loud and terrible Outcry against it?" Pray, Sir, when and where was this done? Be so good as to point out the Time and Place; for I am quite a Stranger to it. I believe indeed, and fo do you, that many Men make an ill Use of their Learning. But so they do of their Bibles: Therefore this is no Reason for despising or crying out against it. I would use it just as far as it will go; How far I apprehend it may be of Use, how far I judge it to be expedient at least, if not necessary for a Clergyman, You might have feen, in the Earnest Address to the Clergy. But in the mean time I bless God, that there is a more excellent Gift, than either the Knowledge of Languages or Philosophy. For Tongues and Knowledge and Learning will vanish away; but Love never faileth.

16. I think this is all you have faid which is any Way material concerning the Doctrines of the Methodists. The Charges you bring concerning their Spirit or Practice, may be dispatched in

fewer Words.

And, first, you charge them with Pride and Uncharitableness. "They * talk as proudly as

the Donatifts, of their being the only true Preachers of the Gospel, and esteem themselves, in contra-distinction to others, as the Regenerate, the Children of God, and as having arrived at finless Perfection."

All of a Piece. We neither talk nor think fo. We doubt not but there are many true Preachers of the Gospel, both in England and else-where, who have no Connexion with, no Knowledge of us. Neither can we doubt, but that there are many thousand Children of God, who never heard our Voice, or faw our Face. And this may fuffice for an Answer to all the Assertions of the same Kind, which are scattered up and down your Work. Of finless Perfection, here brought in by Head and Shoulders, I have nothing to fay at prefent.

17. You charge them, fecondly, with Boldness and Blasphemy, " who triumphing in their Train of credulous and crazy Followers, the spurions (should it not be rather the genuin) Offspring of their infidious Craft, ascribe the glorious Event to Divine Grace, and in almost every Page of their paltry Harangues, invoke the Bleffed Spirit to go along with them, in their Soul-awakening Work, that is, to continue to affift them, in fe-

ducing the Simple and unwary."

What we ascribe to Divine Grace is this, The convincing Sinners of the Errors of their Ways, and the turning them from Darkness to Light, from the Power of Satan to God. Do not you yourself " asce this to Grace?" And do not you too " invoke the Bleffed Spirit, to go along with you in every Part of your Work?" If you do not, you lose all your Labour. — Whether we "feduce Men into Sin," or by his Grace save them from it, is ano-

ther Question.

* a blind and implicit Trust from our Disciples," who accordingly "trust as implicitly † in their Preachers, as the Papists in their Pope, Councils or Church." Far from it: Neither do we require it; nor do they that hear us, place any such Trust in any Creature. They search the Scriptures, and hereby try every Doctrine, whether it be of God. And what is agreeable to Scripture they embrace; what is con-

trary to it they reject.

19. You charge us, fourthly, with injuring the Clergy in various Ways. Ift. "They are very industrious to dissolve or break off that Spiritual Intercourse, which the Relation wherein we stand, requires should be preserved betwixt us and our People." But can that spiritual Intercourse be either preserved or broke off, which' never existed? What spiritual Intercourse exists between you, the Rector of St. Michael, and the People of your Parish? I suppose you preach to them once a Week, and now and then read Prayers. Perhaps you visit One in Ten of the Sick. And is this all the spiritual Intercourse, which you have with those, over whom the Holy Ghost bath made you an Overseer ? In how poor a Sense then do you watch over the Souls, for whom you are to give an Account

to Gon! Sir, I wish to Gon, there were a truly spiritual Intercourse between you and all your People! I wish you "knew all your Flock by Name, not excepting the Men-fervants and Women-servants ! " Then you might cherish each, as a Nurse her own Children, and train them up in the Nurture and Admonition of the Lord. Then might you warn every one and exhort every one, till you should present every

one perfect in Christ Jesus.
"But they say, Our Sermons contradict the Articles, Homilies and Liturgy of our own Church: Yea, that we contradict ourselves, saying one Thing in the Desk and another in the Pulpit." And is there not cause to say so? I myself have heard several Sermons preached in Churches, which flatly contradicted both the Articles, Homolies and Liturgy; particularly on the Head of Justification. I have likewise heard more than one or two Persons, who " said one Thing in the Desk and another in the Pulpit." In the Desk they prayed God to cleanse the Thoughts of their Hearts by the Inspiration of his Hely Spirit. In the Pulpit they faid "There was no fuch Thing as Inspiration fince the Time of the Apostles."

" But this is not all. You poison the People by the most peevish and spiteful Invectives against the Clergy, the most rude and rancorous Revilings, and the most invidious * Calumnies." No more than I poison them with Arsenick. I make no peevish or spitest I Invectives against any Man. Rude and rancorous Revile-

^{*} Page 51.

ings (such as your present Tract abounds with) are also far from me. I dare not return Raling for Raling, because (whether you know it, or no) I fear God. Invidious Calumnies likewise I never dealt in: All such Weapons I

leave to vou.

20. One Charge remains, which you repeat over and over, and lay a peculiar Stress upon : (As to what you talk about perverting Scripture. I pass it by, as mere, unmeaning, Commonplace Declamation.) It is the poor old, wornout Tale of " Getting Money by Preaching." This you only intimate at first. "Some of their Followers had an inward Call, to fell all that they had, 'and lay it * at their Feet." Pray, Sir, favour us with the Name of One, and we will excuse you as to all the rest. In the next Page you grow bolder, and roundly affirm "With all their Heavenly - mindedness, they could not help casting a Sheep's-eye at the unrighteous Mammon. Nor did they pay their Court to it with less Cunning and Success than Montanus. Under the specious Appearance of Gifts and Offerings, they raifed Contributions from every Quarter. Befides the Weekly Penfions squeezed out of the poorer and lower Part of their Community, they were favoured with very large Oblations, from Persons of better Figure and Fortune : And especially from many believing Wives. who had learned to practife pious Frauds on their unbelieving Husbands."

I am almost ashamed, (having done it twenty times before) to answer this stale Calumny again.

^{*} page 22.

But the bold, frontless Manner wherein you advance it, obliges me fo to do. Know then, Sir, that you have no Authority either from Scripture or Reason, to judge of other Men by your felf. If your own Conscience convicts you of loving Money, of " casting a sheeps-eye at the unrighteous Mammon," humble yourself before Gon, if haply the Thoughts and Defires of your Heart may be forgiven you. But, bleffed be God, my Conscience is clear: My Heart does not condemn me in this Matter. I know, and God knoweth, that I have no Defire to load myself with thick Clay: That I love Money no more than I love the Mire in the Streets: That I feek it not. And I have it not: Any more than fuffices for Food and Rayment, for the plain Conveniences of Life. I pay no Court to it at all, or to those that have it, either with Cunning or without. For myfelf, for my own Use, I raise no Contributions, neither great nor finall. The Weekly Contributions of our Community (which are freely given, not squeezed out of any) as well as the Gifts and Offerings at the Lord's Table, never come into my Hands. I have no Concern with them, not fo much as the beholding them with my eyes. They are received every Week by the Stewards of the Society, Men of well known Character in the World, and by them conftantly distributed within the Week, to those whom they know to be in real Necessity. As to the "very large Oblations wherewith I am favour'd by Persons of better Figure and Fortune," I know nothing of them: Be so kind as to refresh my Memory by mentioning a few of their Names. I have the Happiness of knowknowing some of great Figure and Fortune : Some Right Honourable Perfons. But if I were to fay, that all of them together had given me Seven Pounds in Seven Years, I should fay more than I cou'd make good. And yet I doubt not, but they would freely give me any Thing I wanted: But by the Bleffing of God, I want nothing that they can give. I want only more of the Spirit of Love and Power, and an healthful Mind. - As to those " many believing Wives who practife pious Frauds on their unbelieving Husbands." I know them not, no. not One of that Kind: Therefore I doubt the Fact. If you know any fuch, be pleafed to give us their Names and Places of Abode. Otherwise you must bear the Blame of being the Lover, if not the Maker of a Lie.

Perhaps you will fay, "Why, a Great Man faid the fame thing, but a few years ago." What if He did? Let the Frog swell as long as he can, he will not equal the Ox. He might say many Things, all Circumstances considered, which will not come well from you; As you have neither his Wit, nor Sense, nor Learning, nor

Age, nor Dignity.

Tibi parvula res est:

Metiri se quemq suo modulo ac pede verum est.

If you fall upon People that meddle not with you, without either Fear or Wit; you may possibly find they have a little more to say for themselves than you was aware of.——I follow Peace with all Men: But if a Man set upon me, with-

out either Rhyme or Reason, I think it my Duty to defend myself, so far as Truth and Justice permit. Yet still I am (if a poor Enthusiast may not be so bold as to stile himself your Brother.)

Reverend Sir,

Your Servant for Christ's Sake,

London, Nov. 17, 1759.

Fire Crest Man

JOHN WESLEY.

len stad serve a serve har an

· ·

F 1 N J S.

KKKKKKKKKKKKKKKKKKKKKKKKKKKKKK

